CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1832. [NO. 810.

New and Cheap Fancy Goods.

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

RATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia, and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash. Wholesale and Retail.

It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

N. B.—**Daily Expected,** A Large assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate. H. C., Jr.

Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98 tf

NEW GOODS.

C. P. MALLETT has just received his **FALL & WINTER GOODS,** consisting in part of

Super & common Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do, a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilbert's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Saltz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

Dec. 20. 7tf.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed discriminately, by legal process, against all who refuse to pay on first application.

WM L. HAWLEY.

OFFER for sale at my store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,

Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

Dec. 8. WM. L. HAWLEY 1-tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low, and merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Cassinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Bombazelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Ginghams, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, Lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merinos and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet Crape square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, black and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garnitures and belt Ribbons, fancy ganze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, Figur'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Reticule Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

April 24, 1832. JNO. McARN. 77-tf.

For Sale,

30 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

March 5, 1832. JNO. HUSKE & SON. 70tf.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

30 Hhds. Molasses,
5 do. Sugar,
20 kegs Nails, assorted,
40 bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,
15 casks Cheese,
60 sacks blown Salt,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls. N. E Rum.

—*Also*,—

10 tons Swedes Iron, (handsomely assorted,) daily expected, which will be sold in lots on reasonable terms.

November 20.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. 83-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79-tf.

A new work by Mr. Bulwer, author of Eugene Aram, may shortly be expected, from the press of Messrs. Harper of New York. It is entitled "*The Pilgrims of the Rhine*;" and will appear simultaneously with the London edition.

SWIFT TRAVELLING.—The Locomotive "Roanoke" and her train of cars, made the trip between Petersburg and the Central Depot (30 miles) on Tuesday last, in an hour and forty-five minutes; stopping twenty-five minutes by the way to take in some wood and water, and to afford the Engineer of the Rail Road, Mr. Robinson, and the principal Assistant, Mr. Gwynn, time to examine some portions of the work. During the largest part of the journey, the engine was letting off steam, and we understand there would have been no difficulty in accomplishing it in an hour, but for the apprehensions entertained that a higher velocity might have been attended with danger to the chilled wheels on which the burthen cars are mounted.

On Monday, the day previous to the performances above cited, she drew a load consisting of 66 bales of cotton, 10 barrels of corn and 30 passengers (16 tons) from the Central Depot in two and a half hours to Petersburg, or at the rate of 12 miles per hour.

The whole weight of the engine including fuel and water is something short of five tons.

Petersburg Int.

A *letter*, post marked New Orleans, was lately received at the New York Post Office, the postage on which was $288; which sum was *paid* at the New Orleans Office. With the exception of a letter from Newport, R. I. during the late war, this is the greatest amount of postage on any one letter received since the establishment of the N. Y. Post Office. The postage on the Newport letter exceeded $400, and was promptly paid. It contained the log-book of a Privateer, and was to be used in evidence in a case then pending in the Admiralty Court.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

An expedition is preparing in London, to go in search of Capt. Ross, who sailed more than three years since on a voyage of discovery to the Polar seas, and has not since been heard from.

"Have you White Lies, sir?" asked a lady, of the city librarian: "No, Miss," replied the bookman, (taking down Mrs. Trollope's Journal,) "but here's a volume of first rate black ones!"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1832.

To insert the President's Message, we have trespassed upon the politeness of many of our advertising friends, and occupy the first page with such other matters as are of importance.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Raleigh papers furnish but little in addition to the intelligence conveyed by our attentive friend at Raleigh, in his letter of Monday last. We make a very brief abstract.

In the Senate, a bill to repeal the act prohibiting the circulation of Bank Notes of other States under $5, has passed its third reading.

Mr. Martin of Rockingham, has offered Resolutions instructing the Committee on the subject of a Convention, to inquire into the expediency of preparing amendments to the Constitution, to be submitted directly to the people at the next August election, for their approval or rejection, without the formality of a Convention. The resolution was adopted, but we presume the proposition will not finally succeed.

Mr. Montgomery, of Hertford, moved an amendment, which was also adopted, directing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of limiting the right of suffrage to the free white men of this State.

A bill has passed into a law, giving the County Courts power to alter and fix places of separate election.

On motion of Mr. Hinton, the Convention Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the provision in the Constitution requiring as a test of eligibility to office, the belief of the truth of the Protestant Religion.

Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to enquire into the affairs of the several Banks and the funds and Bank stock belonging to the State, made a detailed report thereon, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In the House of Commons, Mr. S. T. Sawyer presented a bill to altar and amend the criminal laws of this State. (Provides, that the Jury instead of the Court, shall adjudge the degree of punishment, except in capital cases.

Mr. McLeod submitted a proposition to inquire into the expediency of creating distinct and various Banking Companies, located in different sections of the State, independent of each other, each with such capital as its location may require. Motion rejected.

The following are the resolutions introduced by Mr. Monk of Sampson:

WHEREAS, the Union of the States of this Confederacy ought to be a subject near and dear to every American bosom: And, whereas, many parts of the present Constitution of the U. States are susceptible of different constructions, viz: the right of the General Government to make works of Internal Improvement, within the several States; the right to erect a Bank; the right to appropriate money for works of Internal Improvement; the right to dispose of the public lands or common domain; the right of laying duties and imposts on Foreign imports, having a tendency to the protection of Domestic Manufactures: And, whereas, Congress have passed laws, believing them to be in conformity with the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, which threaten to sever the bonds which unite us together: And, whereas, many of the good citizens of this State do believe and entertain the opinion that there is no tribunal which can amicably and satisfactorily decide and adjust the foregoing contested articles, but by recurring to first principles:

Therefore, Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use their best endeavors to call a General Convention of the States of this Confederacy, to take into consideration all articles in the present Constitution of the United States susceptible of misconstruction, and give such an interpretation of the same, as will save the Union from anarchy.

And be it further enacted, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby requested, to forward a copy of these Resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Executive of each State, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Free Schools in the different counties in this State, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On Wednesday, the House of Commons sat very late on the contested election from the town of Salisbury. The House ultimately decided by a vote of 75 to 32, that *Burton Craig*, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat.—Mr. Craige's right to retain his seat was advocated by himself and Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Alexander's claim was supported by himself, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Eccles. Several other gentlemen spoke on incidental questions.

The *Homestead Bill*, now before the Legislature, provides for the exemption, if in the country, of one hundred acres of land, together with the dwelling house and other necessary out-houses, from execution for any debt contracted after ninety days from the time of laying off the *Homestead:* when the real estate is in town, the Homestead is not to exceed the lot, the dwelling house and other necessary out-houses. Though a debtor, when taken on a *ca. sa.* shall not be compelled to surrender his Homestead; yet if he should afterwards convey it, he will again be liable to an arrest on a *ca. sa.* The crop growing upon the *Homestead* is also exempt from execution.

The bill to establish "the bank of North Carolina," introduced into the Senate by Mr. Martin will probably be taken up in a few days. It provides for a capital of three millions of Dollars; one million of which is to be subscribed and owned by individuals, and the remaining two millions by the State. The President and six Directors are to be elected annually by the Legislature, and four other Directors by the Stockholders. The Cashier, Teller, and Clerks are to be elected by the President and Directors. The charter of the Bank is limited to the year 1857.

The bill to elect Clerks of the County and Superior Courts by the people, passed the House of Commons by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abernathy, Adams, Allison, Arrington, Blow, Boddie, Bonner, Brower, Burgin, Cansler, Carter, Clayton, Cloman, Courts, Craige, Cromwell, Cunningham, Cuthbertson, Davidson, Dews, Dockery, Doherty, Emmitt, Enloe, Faddis, Foscue, Gillespie, Glass, Grady, Guthrie, Hammond, Hardison, Harrison, Hart, Horton, Hurst, Irion, Irvine, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, R. Jones, Jordan, Lancaster, Lee, Ledford, Little, Locke, Loudermilk, Lyon, Marsteller, Mask, Maultsby, Monk, Montgomery, Mullen, Murray, McLaurin, McNeill, McQueen, Norman, Park, Peeples, Pearson, Polk, Potts, Rand, Relfe, Ridley, Saintclair, S. T. Sawyer, F. A. Sawyer, Settle, Simmons, Sloan, Smith, Stallings, Stephens, Thomas, G. A. Thompson, Townsend, Tunstall, Ury, Wadsworth, Ward, Watson, Weaver, Welch, Whitaker, Wiseman, Witcher, Word, Zigler.—94.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Barringer, Borden, Beeman, Bragg, Burns, Clark, Daniel, Eccles, Edmondston, Gary, Gee, Graves, Gwynn, Harper, Hartly, Hill, Hinton, Judkins, Laspeyre, Long, McClees, McLeod, McMillan, Nelson, Outlaw, Pierce, Poindexter, Shepard, Sherwood, Skinner, Spruill, Tillet, L. Thompson, Waddell, Willey, A. W. Wootten, C. Wootten.—38.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, has recently published a letter in the Richmond Enquirer, the principal aim of which is, by gross abuse, to blast the reputation of that pure and great man, the late Wm. Lowndes, of South Carolina. Mr. Randolph is the only man, we believe, who has ever dared to say aught in disparagement of his character. And how well he has succeeded, may be seen in the indignation with which his letter is every where received, and in the gross error, to say the least of it, which he has fallen into in the following passage:

"*When* Mr. Lowndes, by his strenuous *opposition to the Tariff of* 1824, *was buying golden opinions* from all sorts of men, I took occasion to *remind him* that to him and Mr. Calhoun the Southern States would be mainly indebted for the system" &c.

Now the truth is, that Mr. Lowndes was not even alive in 1824; but had died on his passage to Europe in October, 1822; so that Mr. Randolph must have fabricated the whole story of his conversation with Mr. Lowndes.

THE CHEROKEES.—Mr. Chester, Counsel for the Cherokees, has notified the Governor of Georgia, that application will be made to the Supreme Court of the United States, in February next, to issue further process to carry into effect its decree in the case of the Missionaries, Butler and Worcester.

GREAT CROP.—Sampson Lane, Esq. of Wayne County, gathered this year, from one acre of reclaimed swamp land, 98 bushels 2 pecks and 6 quarts of corn, besides a fine crop of Peas, and of Turnips. This is the *best* argument we have ever seen in favor of reclaiming the immensely fertile swamp lands with which the Eastern section of North Carolina abounds. There need be no more removals to the west whilst we have such a soil in N. Carolina.

The State Rights party of Halifax, N. C. expressed their joy on the receipt of the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification by firing of Cannon, &c.

South Carolina has given her Electoral vote to John Floyd, now Governor of Virginia, for President of the U. States, and Henry Lee, of Massachusetts, for V. President. A more unexpected selection could hardly have been made, though both are violent opponents of the Tariff, and strongly suspected of a devotion to Nullification.

A political meeting was held at Charlotte a few days ago. The resolutions condemn both Nullification and the Tariff.

The following, we are afraid, bodes mischief to the country:

New York, Nov. 29—*noon*

PANIC.—United States Bank Stock, which sold at 115 per cent. on Wednesday, fell this day about 4 per cent. It began at 114¾, and went down to 111 per cent. Between two and three thousand shares sold at all rates, from 110¾ to 114¾. This extraordinary fall at this moment is a subject of no small speculation.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

The Philadelphia United States' Gazette, however, of Saturday, throws a different light upon this subject:

"The Journal of Commerce imputes this sudden reduction to what it calls a pretty certain belief, or knowledge, that the "charter will not be renewed on any terms." As guessing is the order of the day, we will suppose a speculation on foot.—Twenty-six hundred and five shares [more than a quarter of a million of dollars] were thrown into the market on Thursday, enough, one would suppose, to startle the dealers: but we imagine that the holders of bank stock, who have means of knowing the state of the institution, appear to think that the stock is worth more than the New York price, even should the stockholders agree not to ask for a new charter."

From the Raleigh Register.

STATE BANK.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this institution was held at the Bank in this City, on Monday last. Col. Wm. Polk being appointed Chairman, and J. Gales Secretary, the business of the meeting was entered upon. The old Directors were appointed. Two Resolutions were passed, one appointing a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Browne, Cameron, Polk, Boylan and Alfred Jones, to whom were referred the Statements and Accounts of the Bank, prepared for the general meeting, for examination, with directions to report to an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders to be held on the 2d Monday in next month, whether it will be expedient to declare a dividend of the Capital Stock, and if expedient, at what rate per cent. and at what time, also such other measures as they may deem expedient for the furtherance of the interests of the Bank. The other Resolution appointed a Committee to consider and report whether any, and if any, what deduction is proper to be made in the salary of the President of the Bank. The members of this Committee are Messrs. R. D. Spaight, Cameron, Shepard, Boylan and Alfred Jones. At the meeting of the Directors on Monday evening, Peter Browne, Esq. was re-elected President of the Bank, and the old Directors at the several branches were re-appointed.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF N. CAROLINA.—This body convened on Wednesday last at the Methodist Church in this City, and was organized by the appointment of Gen. Thomas Polk, the Elector from the 4th District, as Chairman *pro tem.* Gen. S. F. Patterson, principal Clerk of the Senate, at the request of the Convention, acted as Secretary.

The College being ready to proceed to business, on motion of R. D. Spaight, Esq. the Hon. Joseph John Daniel, the Elector from the 10th District, was chosen President, and being conducted to the Chair, returned his thanks for the honor.

All the members of the College were present, with the exception of Matthias E. Sawyer, the Elector from the 12th District. On motion, Henry Skinner, Esq., the Senator from Perquimons County, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

A balloting was had for President and Vice President of the U. States, which resulted in an unanimous vote for Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and Martin Van Buren, of New York. As soon as the vote of the College was announced, several discharges of cannon were fired on Capitol Square.

William F. Strange, Esq. one of the Editors of the North Carolina Journal, printed at Fayetteville, was elected to bear the vote of the College to the Seat of the General Government.

We learn that the mail between this City and Greensborough, will, on or before the first of January next, run three times a week.

Ral. Reg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of BOOKS, comprising between six and seven hundred volumes, just received. Among them are a number of beautiful Christmas and New Year's Presents.

E. J. HALE.

December 10, 1832.

$10 REWARD.

ALL persons are cautioned against harboring a boy named **CHARLES CARR,** who is bound to the Subscriber to learn the Tailoring business. I permitted him to go home to Sampson county, in consequence of indisposition, since which time his family will not permit him to return. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me.—The law will be enforced against any person harboring him.

DUNCAN McCOLL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 4. §10 tf.§

Wanted.

AN OVERSEER to take charge of the Poor and Work House of Cumberland County, to whom suitable wages will be given. Application in writing to be made to either of the Subscribers, on or before the first day of January next, on which day at the Court House of said County, the selection will be made known.

JOHN MAC RAE,
NEAL BEARD,
JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.,
W. WADDILL, Jr.
Wardens of Cumberland County.

December 11, 1832. §10-tt.§

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1832.

ALEXANDER KELLY, vs. ALEXANDER FRY. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Chest of Tools*, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Fry resides beyond the limits of this State, it is *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, a paper printed in Fayetteville, that the said Alexander Fry be, and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered up against him.

Witness, JAMES McBRYDE, Clerk of said Court at Office, this 30th day of November, A. D., 1832.

(10-6w.) JAMES McBRYDE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, and are now opening, their Fall Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, Cotton and Wool Cards, Groceries, Iron and Steel, Nails, &c.

Which they offer at Wholesale and Retail, at a small advance.

NOTT & STARR.

Nov. 6—5-6w

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

It gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your return to the Seat of Government, for the purpose of discharging your duties to the people of the United States. Although the pestilence which had traversed the old world has entered our limits, and extended its ravages over much of our land, it has pleased Almighty God to mitigate its severity, and lessen the number of its victims, compared with those who have fallen in most other countries over which it has spread its terrors. Notwithstanding this visitation, our country presents, on every side, marks of prosperity and happiness, unequalled, perhaps, in any other portion of the world. If we fully appreciate our comparative condition, existing causes of discontent will appear unworthy of attention, and with hearts of thankfulness to that Divine Being who has filled up our cup of prosperity, we shall feel our resolution strengthened to preserve and hand down to posterity that liberty and that union which we have received from our Fathers, and which constitute the sources and the shield of all our blessings.

The relations of our country continue to present the same picture of amicable intercourse that I had the satisfaction to hold up to your view at the opening of your last session. The same friendly professions, the same desire to participate in our flourishing commerce, the same disposition to refrain from injuries unintentionally offered, are, with few exceptions, evinced by all the nations with whom we have any intercourse. This desirable state of things, may be mainly ascribed to our undeviating practice of the rule which has long guided our national policy, to require no exclusive privileges in commerce, and to grant none. It is daily producing its beneficial effect in the respect shewn to our flag, the protection of our citizens and their property abroad, and in the increase of our navigation, and the extension of our mercantile operations. The returns which have been made out since we last met, will show an increase during the preceding year of more than 80,000 tons in our shipping, and of near forty millions of dollars in the aggregate of our imports and exports.

Nor have we less reason to felicitate ourselves on the position of our political than of our commercial concerns. They remain in the state in which they were when I last addressed you—a state of prosperity and peace, the effect of a wise attention to the parting advice of the revered Father of his country, on this subject condensed into a maxim for the use of posterity, by one of his most distinguished successors, to cultivate free commerce and honest friendship with all nations, but to make entangling alliances with none. A strict adherence to this policy has kept us aloof from the perplexing questions which now agitate the European world, and have more than once deluged those countries with blood. Should those scenes unfortunately occur, the parties to the contest may count on a faithful performance of the duties incumbent on us as a neutral nation, and our own citizens may equally rely on the firm assertion of their neutral rights.

With the nation that was our earliest friend and ally in the infancy of our political existence, the most friendly relations have subsisted through the late revolutions of its Government, and, from the events of the last, promise a permanent duration. It has made an approximation in some of its political institutions, to our own, and raised a monarch to the throne who preserves, it is said, a friendly recollection of the period during which he acquired among our citizens the high consideration that could then have been produced by his personal qualifications alone.

Our commerce with that nation is gradually assuming a mutually beneficial character, and the adjustment of the claims of our citizens has removed the only obstacle there was, to an intercourse not only lucrative, but productive of literary and scientific improvement.

From Great Britain I have the satisfaction to inform you that I continue to receive assurances of the most amicable disposition, which have, on my part, on all proper occasions, been promptly and sincerely reciprocated. The attention of that government has latterly been so much engrossed by matters of a deeply interesting domestic character, that we could not press upon it the renewal of negotiations which had been unfortunately broken off by the unexpected recal of our minister, who had commenced them with some hopes of success. My great object was the settlement of questions which, though now dormant, might hereafter be revived under circumstances that would endanger the good understanding which it is the interest of both parties to preserve inviolate, cemented as it is by a community of language, manners, and social habits, and by the high obligations we owe to our British ancestors for many of our most valuable institutions, and for that system of representative government which has enabled us to preserve and improve them.

The question of our northeastern boundary still remains unsettled. In my last annual message, I explained to you the situation in which I found that business on my coming into office, and the measures I thought it my duty to pursue for asserting the rights of the U. States before the Sovereign who had been chosen by my predecessor to determine the question; and also the manner in which he had disposed of it. A special message to the Senate in their Executive capacity, afterwards brought before them the question, whether they would advise a submission to the opinion of the Sovereign arbiter. That body having considered the award as not obligatory, and advised me to open a further negotiation, the proposition was immediately made to the British government; but the circumstances to which I have alluded, have hitherto prevented any answer being given to the overture. Early attention, however, has been promised to the subject, and every effort on my part will be made for a satisfactory settlement of this question, interesting to the Union generally, and particularly so to one of its members.

The claims of our citizens on Spain are not yet acknowledged. On a closer investigation of them than appears to have heretofore taken place, it was discovered that some of these demands, however strong they might be upon the equity of that Government, were not such as could be made the subject of national interference. And faithful to the principle of asking nothing but what was clearly right, additional instructions have been sent to modify our demands so as to embrace those only on which, according to the laws of nations, we had a strict right to insist.—An inevitable delay in procuring the documents necessary for this review of the merits of these claims, retarded this operation, until an unfortunate malady, which has afflicted his Catholic Majesty, prevented an examination of them. Being now for the first time presented in an unexceptionable form, it is confidently hoped the application will be successful.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the application I directed to be made for the delivery of a part of the archives of Florida, which had been carried to the Havanna, has procured a royal order for their delivery, and that measures have been taken to procure its execution.

By the report of the Secretary of State, communicated to you on the 25th June last, you were informed of the conditional reduction, obtained by the Minister of the U. S. at Madrid, of the duties on tonnage levied on American shipping in the ports of Spain The condition of that reduction having been complied with on our part by the act passed on the 13th of July last, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that our ships now pay no higher nor other duties in the continental ports of Spain, than are levied on their national vessels.

The demands against Portugal for illegal captures in the blockade of Terciera, have been allowed to the full amount of the accounts presented by the claimants, and payment was promised to be made in three instalments. The first of these has been paid; the second, although due, had not, at the date of our last advices, been received; owing, it was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances, consequent on the civil war in which the nation is engaged.

The payments stipulated by the Convention with Denmark, have been punctually made, and the amount is ready for distribution among the claimants as soon as the board now sitting shall have performed their functions.

I regret, that by the last advices from our Charge d' Affaires at Naples, that government had still delayed the satisfaction due to our citizens; but, at that date, the effect of the last instructions was not known. Despatches from thence are hourly expected, and the result will be communicated to you without delay.

With the rest of Europe, our relations, political and commercial, remain unchanged. Negotiations are going on, to put on a permanent basis the liberal system of commerce now carried on between us and the empire of Russia. The treaty concluded with Austria is executed by his Imperial Majesty, with the most perfect good faith; as we have no diplomatic agent at his court, he personally inquired into and corrected a proceeding of some of his subaltern officers to the injury of our Consul in one of his ports.

Our treaty with the Sublime Porte is producing its expected effects on our commerce. New markets are opening for our commodities, and a more extensive range for the employment of our ships. A slight augmentation of the duties on our commerce, inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty, had been imposed; but on the representation of our Charge d'Affaires, it has been promptly withdrawn, and we now enjoy the trade and navigation of the Black Sea, and of all the ports belonging to the Turkish empire and Asia, on the most perfect equality with all foreign nations.

I wish earnestly, that in announcing to you the continuance of friendship, and the increase of a profitable commercial intercourse with Mexico, with Central America, and the States of the south, I could accompany it with the assurance that they all are blessed with that internal tranquility and foreign peace which their heroic devotion to the cause of their independence merits. In Mexico, a sanguinary struggle is now carried on, which has caused some embarrassment to our commerce; but both parties profess the most friendly disposition towards us. To the termination of this contest, we look for the establishment of that secure intercourse, so necessary to nations whose territories are contiguous. How important it will be to us, we may calculate from the fact, that even in this unfavorable state of things, our maritime commerce has increased, and an internal trade by caravans, from St. Louis to Santa Fe, under the protection of escorts furnished by the Government, is carried on to great advantage, and is daily increasing The agents provided for by the treaty with this power, to designate the boundaries which it established, have been named on our part; but one of the evils of the civil war now raging there has been, that the appointment of those with whom they were to co-operate has not yet been announced to us.

The Government of Central America has expelled from its Territory the party which some time since disturbed its peace. Desirous of fostering a favorable disposition towards us, which has on more than one occasion been evinced by this interesting country, I made a second attempt in this year, to establish a diplomatic intercourse with them, but the death of the distinguished citizen whom I had appointed for hat purpose, has retarded the execution of measures from which I hoped much advantage to our commerce. The union of the three States which formed the republic of Colombia, has been dissolved, but they all, it is believed, consider themselves as separately bound by the treaty which was made in their federal capacity. The Minister accredited to the federation, continues in that character near the Government of New Granada, and hopes were entertained that a new Union would be formed between the separate States, at least, for the purpose of foreign intercourse. Our Minister has been instructed to use his good offices, whenever they shall be desired, to produce the reunion so much to be wished, for the domestic tranquility of the parties, and the security and facility of foreign commerce.

Some agitations naturally attendant on an infant reign, have prevailed in the empire of Brazil, which have had the usual effect upon commercial operations; and while they suspended the consideration of claims created on similar occasions, they have given rise to new complaints on the part of our citizens.—A proper consideration for calamities and difficulties of this nature, has made us less urgent and peremptory in our demands for justice than duty to our fellow citizens would, under other circumstances, have required. But their claims are not neglected, and will on all proper occasions be urged, and, it is hoped, with effect.

I refrain from making any communication on the subject of our affairs with Buenos Ayres, because the negotiation communicated to you in my last annual message, was at the date of our last advices, still pending, and in a state that would render a publication of the details inexpedient.

A treaty of Amity and Commerce has been formed with the Republic of Chili, which, if approved by the Senate, will be laid before you. That Government seems to be established, and at peace with its neighbors; and its ports being the resorts of our ships which are employed in the highly important trade of the fisheries, this commercial convention cannot but be of great advantage to our fellow citizens engaged in that perilous but profitable business.

Our commerce with the neighboring State of Peru, owing to the onerous duties levied on our principal articles of export, has been on the decline, and all endeavors to procure an alteration have hitherto proved fruitless. With Bolivia, we have yet no diplomatic intercourse, and the continual contests carried on between it and Peru have made me defer, until a more favorable period, the appointment of an agent for that purpose.

An act of atrocious piracy having been committed on one of our trading ships by the inhabitants of a settlement on the west coast of Sumatra, a frigate was despatched with orders to demand satisfaction for the injury, if those who committed it should be found members of a regular government, capable of maintaining the usual relations with foreign nations; but if, as it was supposed, and as they proved to be, they were a band of lawless pirates, to inflict such a chastisement as would deter them and others from like aggressions. This last was done, and the effect has been an increased respect for our flag in those dis ant seas, and additional security for our commerce.

In the view I have given of our connection with foreign powers, allusions have been made to their domestic disturbances or foreign wars, to their revolutions or dissentions. It may be proper to observe that this is done solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them, or to show their operations on our commerce. Further than this, it is neither our policy nor our right to interfere. Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be afforded, to promote the domestic tranquility and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided.

The report which the Secretary of the Treasury will, in due time, lay before you, will exhibit the national finances in a highly prosperous state. Owing to the continued success of our commercial enterprize, which has enabled the merchants to fulfil their engagements with the Government, the receipts from customs during the year, will exceed the estimate presented at the last session; and with the other means of the Treasury, will prove fully adequate, not only to meet the increased expenditures resulting from the large appropriations made by Congress, but to provide for the payment of the public debt which is at present redeemable. It is now estimated that the customs will yield to the Treasury, during the present year, upwards of $28,000,000. The public lands, however, have proved less productive than was anticipated; and, according to present information, will not much exceed two millions. The expenditures for all objects, other than the public debt, are estimated to amount during the year to about sixteen and a half millions, while a still larger sum, viz. $18,000,000, will have been applied to the principal and interest of the public debt.

It is expected, however, that in consequence of the reduced rates of duty which will take effect after the 3d of March next, there will be a considerable falling off in the revenue from customs in the year 1833. It will, nevertheless, be amply sufficient to provide for all the wants of the public service, estimated even upon a liberal scale, and for the redemption and purchase of the remainder of the public debt. On the first of January next, the entire public debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, will be reduced to within a fraction of $7,000,000; of which $2,227,363 are not of right redeemable until the 1st of January, 1834, and $4,735,296, not until the 2d of January, 1835. The commissioners of the sinking fund, however, being invested with full authority to purchase the debt at the market price, and the means of the Treasury being ample, it may be hoped that the whole will be extinguished within the year 1833.

I cannot too cordially congratulate Congress and my fellow citizens on the near approach of that memorable and happy event, the extinction af the public debt of this great and free nation. Faithful to the wise and patriotic policy marked out by the legislation of the country for this object, the present administration has devoted to it all the means which a flourishing commerce has supplied, and a prudent economy preserved, for the public Treasury. Within the four years for which the people have confided the Executive power to my charge, $58,000,000 will have been applied to the payment of the public debt. That this has been accomplished without stinting the expenditures for all other proper objects, will be seen by referring to the liberal provision made during the same period for the support and increase of our means of maritime and military defence, for internal improvements of a national character, for the removal and preservation of the Indians, and lastly, for the gallant veterans of the revolution.

The final removal of this great burthen from our resources, affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence which the Constitution authorises, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that, after the present year, such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent, and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the Representatives of the people, will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community.

Long and patient reflection has strengthened the opinions I have heretofore expressed to Congress on this subject; and I deem it my duty, on the present occasion, again to urge them upon the attention of the Legislature. The soundest maxims of public policy and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure, and they also require that the expenditure shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the government, and necessary to an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment, it is due in justice to the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture, essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. If upon investigation it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the legislative protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensably requisite for these objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that as far as may be consistent with these objects, the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard as soon as a just regard to the faith of the Government, and to the preservation of the large capital invested in establishments of domestic industry, will permit.

That manufactures adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption would, in the abstract, be beneficial to our country, there is no reason to doubt; and to effect their establishment, there is, perhaps, no American citizen who would not, for a while, be willing to pay a higher price for them. But for this purpose, it is presumed that a tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price by domestic competition below that of the foreign article. Experience, however, the best guide on this, as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen a spirit of discontent and jealousy dangerous to the stability of the Union.

What then shall be done? Large interests have grown up under the implied pledge of our national legislation, which it would seem a violation of public faith suddenly to abandon. Nothing could justify it but the public safety, which is the supreme law.—But those who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments cannot expect that the people will continue permanently to pay high taxes for their benefit, when the money is not required for any legitimate purpose in the administration of the Government. Is it not enough that the high duties have been paid as long as the money arising from them could be applied to the common benefit in the extinguishment of the public debt?

Those who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country must be satisfied that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. Within this scope on a reasonable scale, it is recommended by every consideration of patriotism and duty, which will doubtless always secure to it a liberal and efficient support.—But beyond this object, we have already seen the operation of the system productive of discontent. In some sections of the republic its influence is deprecated as tending to concentrate wealth into a few hands, and as creating those germs of dependence and vice which in other countries have characterized the existence of monopolies, and proved so destructive of liberty and the general good. A large portion of the people in one section of the republic declares it not only inexpedient on those grounds, but as disturbing the equal relations of property by legislation, and therefore unconstitutional and unjust.

Doubtless, these effects are, in a great degree, exaggerated, and may be ascribed to a mistaken view of the considerations which led to the adoption of the tariff system; but they are nevertheless important in enabling us to review the subject with a more thorough knowledge of all its bearings upon the great interests of the republic, and with a determination to dispose of it so that none can with justice complain.

It is my painful duty to state, that in one quarter of the United States, opposition to the revenue laws has risen to a height which threatens to thwart their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union. Whatever obstructions may be thrown in the way of the Judicial Authorities of the General Government, it is hoped they will be able peaceably to overcome them by the prudence of their own officers and the patriotism of the people. But should this reasonable reliance on the moderation and good sense of all portions of our fellow citizens be disappointed, it is believed that the laws themselves are fully adequate to the suppression of such attempts as may be immediately made. Should the exigency arise, rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as may be deemed necessary to meet it.

In conformity with principles heretofore explained and with the hope of reducing the General Government to that simple machine which the Constitution created, and of withdrawing from the States all other influence than that of its universal beneficence in preserving peace, affording an uniform currency, maintaining the inviolability of contracts, diffusing intelligence, and discharging unfelt its other superintending functions, I recommend that provision be made to dispose of all stocks now held by it in corporations, whether created by the General or State Governments, and placing the proceeds in the Treasury. As a source of profit these stocks are of little or no value: as a means of influence among the States, they are adverse to the purity of our institutions The whole principle on which they are based is deemed by many unconstitutional, and to persist in the policy which they indicate is considered wholly inexpedient.

It is my duty to acquaint you with an arrangement made by the Bank of the United States with a portion of the holders of the 3 per cent. stock, by which the Government will be deprived of the use of the public funds longer than was anticipated. By this arrangement, which will be particularly explained by the Secretary of the Treasury, a surrender of the certificates of this stock may be postponed until October, 1833; and thus the liability of the Government after its ability to discharge the debt, may be continued by the failure of the bank to perform its duties.

Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken, to enable him to judge whether the public deposits in that institution may be regarded as entirely safe; but as his limited power may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress, under the firm belief that it is worthy of their serious investigation. An inquiry into the transactions of the institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal bank, seems called for by the credit which is given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching its character, and which, if true, may justly excite the apprehension, that it is no longer a safe depository of the money of the people.

Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress, after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important in my view, is that of the public lands. Previous to the formation of our present Constitution, it was recommended by Congress that a portion of the waste lands owned by the States, should be ceded to the U. States, for the purpose of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. The recommendation was adopted, and at different periods of time the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, granted their vacant soil for the uses for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American people. In examining this question all local and sectional feelings should be discarded, and the whole U. States regarded as one people, interested alike in the prosperity of their common country.

It cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitutes the true inrerest of the republic. The wealth and strength of a country are its population, and the best part of that population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are every where the basis of society and true friends of liberty.

In addition to these considerations, questions have already arisen, and may be expected hereafter to grow out of the public lands, which involve the rights of the new States and the powers of the General Government; and unless a liberal policy be now adopted, there is danger that those questions may speedily assume an importance not now generally anticipated. The influence of a great sectional interest when brought into full action, will be found more dangerous to the harmony and union of the States than any other cause of discontent; and it is the part of wisdom and sound policy to foresee its approaches and endeavor if possible to counteract them.

Of the various schemes which have been hitherto proposed in regard to the disposal of the public lands none has yet received the entire approbation of the National Legislature. Deeply impressed with the importance of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of the subject, I deem it my duty on this occasion to urge it upon your consideration, and, to the propositions which have been heretofore suggested by others, to contribute those reflections which have occurred to me, in the hope that they may assist you in your deliberations.

It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease as soon as practicable to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to settlers in limited parcels at a price barely sufficient to reimburse to the U. States the expense of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian compacts. The advantages of accurate surveys and undoubted titles, now secured to purchasers, seem to forbid the abolition of the present system, because none can be substituted which will more perfectly accomplish these important ends. It is desirable, however, that in convenient time this machinery be withdrawn from the States, and that the right of soil and the future disposition of it be surrendered to the States respectively in which it lies.

The adventurous and hardy population of the west besides contributing their equal share of taxation under our impost system, have in the progress of our Government, for the lands they occupy, paid into the Treasury a large proportion of forty millions of dollars, and of the revenue received therefrom, but a small part has been expended amongst them.—When, to the disadvantage of their situation in this respect, we add the consideration that it is their labor alone which gives real value to the lands, and that the proceeds arising from their sale are distributed chiefly among States which had not originally any claim to them, and which have enjoyed the undivided emolument arising from the sale of their own lands, it cannot be expected that the new States will remain longer contented with the present policy after the payment of the public debt. To avert the consequences which may be apprehended from this cause, to put an end forever to all partial and interested legislation on the subject, and to afford to every American citizen of enterprize, the opportunity of securing an independent freehold, it seems to me, therefore, best to abandon the idea of raising a future revenue out of the public lands.

In former messages I have expressed my conviction, that the Constitution does not warrant the application of the funds of the General Government to objects of Internal Improvement which are not national in their character, and both as a means of doing justice to all interests, and putting an end to a course of legislation calculated to destroy the purity of the Government, have urged the necessity of reducing the whole subject to some fixed and certain rule. As there never will occur a period, perhaps, more propitious than the present to the accomplishment of this object, I beg leave to press the subject again upon your attention.

Without some general and well defined principles ascertaining those objects of internal improvement to which the means of the nation may be constitutionally applied, it is obvious that the exercise of the power can never be satisfactory. Besides the danger to which it exposes Congress of making hasty appropriations to works of the character of which they may be frequently ignorant, it promotes a mischievous and corrupting influence upon elections, by holding out to the people the fallacious hope that the success of a certain candidate will make navigable their neighboring creek or river, bring commerce to their doors and increase the value of their property. It thus favors combinations to squander the treasure of the country upon a multitude of local objects, as fatal to just legislation as to the purity of public men.

If a system compatible with the Constitution could not be devised, which is free from such tendencies we should recollect that that instrument provides within itself the mode of its amendment, and that there is, therefore, no excuse for the assumption of doubtful powers by the General Government. Those which are clearly granted shall be found incompetent to the ends of its creation, it can at any time apply for their enlargement; and there is no probability that such an application, if founded on the public interest, will ever be refused. If the propriety of the proposed grant be not sufficiently apparent to command the assent of three-fourths of the States, the best possible reason why the power should not be assumed on doubtful authority is afforded: for more than one-fourth of the States are unwilling to make the grant, its exercise will be productive of discontents which will far overbalance any advantages that could be derived from it. All must admit that there is nothing so worthy of the constant solicitude of this Government, as the harmony and union of the people.

Long solemnly impressed with the conviction, that the extension of the power to make internal improvements beyond the limit I have suggested, even if it be deemed constitutional, is subversive of the best interests of our country, I earnestly recommend to Congress to refrain from its exercise, in doubtful cases, except in relation to improvements already begun, unless they shall first procure from the States such an amendment of the Constitution as will define its character and prescribe its bounds. If the States feel themselves competent to these objects, we should this government wish to assume the power. If they do not, then they will not hesitate to make the grant. Both governments are the government of the people: improvements must be made with the money of the people: and if the money can be collected and applied by those more simple and economical political machines, the State Governments, it will unquestionably be safer and better for the people, than to add to the splendor, the patronage, and the power of the General Government. But if the people of the several States think otherwise, they will amend the Constitution and in their decision ought cheerfully to acquiesce.

For a detailed and highly satisfactory view of the operations of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

The hostile incursions of the Sac and Fox Indians necessarily led to the interposition of the Government. A portion of the troops, under General Scott and Atkinson, and of the militia of the State of Illinois, were called into the field. After a harrassing warfare, prolonged by the nature of the country and by the difficulty of procuring subsistence, the Indians were entirely defeated, and the disaffected band dispersed or destroyed. The result has been creditable to the troops engaged in the service. Severe as is the lesson to the Indians, it was rendered necessary by their unprovoked aggressions; and it is to be hoped that its impression will be permanent and salutary.

This campaign has evinced the efficient organization of the army, and its capacity for prompt and active service. Its several departments have performed their functions with energy and despatch, and the general movement was satisfactory.

Our fellow citizens upon the frontiers were ready as they always are, in the tender of their services in the hour of danger. But a more efficient organization of our militia system is essential to that security which is one of the principal objects of all Governments. Neither our situation nor our institutions require or permit the maintenance of a large regular force. History offers too many lessons of the fatal result of such a measure, not to warn us against its adoption here. The expense which attends it, the obvious tendency to employ it because it exists, and thus to engage in unnecessary wars, and its ultimate danger to public liberty, will lead us, I trust, to place our principal dependence for protection upon the great body of the citizens of the republic. If in asserting rights or in repelling wrongs, war should come upon us, our regular force should be increased to an extent proportioned to the emergency, and our present small army is a nucleus around which such force could be formed and embodied. But for the purposes of defence under ordinary circumstances we must rely upon the electors of the country. Those by whom, and for whom, the Government was instituted, and is supported, will constitute its protection in the hour of danger, as they do its check in the hour of safety.

But it is obvious that the militia system is imperfect. Much time is lost, much unnecessary expense incurred, and much public property wasted under the present arrangement. Little useful knowledge is gained by the musters and drills as now established, and the whole subject, evidently requires a thorough examination. Whether a plan of classification, remedying these defects, and providing for a system of instruction, might not be adopted, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. The Constitution has vested in the General Government an independent authority upon the subject of the militia, which renders its action essential to the establishment or improvement of the system. And I recommend the matter to your consideration, in the conviction, that the state of this important arm of the public defence requires your attention.

I am happy to inform you, that the wise and humane policy of transferring from the eastern to the western side of the Mississippi, the remnants of our aboriginal tribes, with their own consent, and upon just terms, has been steadily pursued, and is approaching, I trust, its consummation. By reference to the report of the Secretary of War, and to the documents submitted with it, you will see the progress which has been made since your last session, in the arrangement of the various matters connected with our Indian relations. With one exception, every subject involving any question of conflicting jurisdiction, or of peculiar difficulty, has been happily disposed of, and the conviction evidently gains ground among the Indians, that their removal to the country assigned by the United States for their permanent residence, furnishes the only hope of their ultimate prosperity.

With that portion of the Cherokees, however, residing within the State of Georgia, it has been found impracticable, as yet, to make a satisfactory adjustment. Such was my anxiety to remove all the ground of complaint, and to bring to a termination the difficulties in which they are involved, that I directed the very liberal propositions to be made to them which accompany the documents herewith submitted. They cannot but have seen in these offers the evidence of the strongest disposition on the part of the Government to deal justly and liberally with them. An ample indemnity was offered for their present possessions, a liberal provision for their future support and improvement, and full security for their private and political rights. Whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed respecting the just claims of these people, there will probably be none respecting the liberality of the propositions, and very little respecting the expediency of their immediate acceptance. They were however rejected, and thus the position of these Indians remains unchanged, as do the views communicated in my message to the Senate of February, 1830.

I refer you to the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, which accompanies this message, for a detail of the operations of that branch of the service during the present year.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1832.

☞ See first page.

☞ An adjourned Town Meeting, on the subject of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

Sudden Death.—On Friday last, whilst attending to some business in a Store, Mr. Elijah Sellers, of Wayne county, suddenly fell down and immediately expired. He was in apparent good health up to the moment of his death. We understand that he was a respectable man, and has left a large family.

We are rejoiced to learn from the Charlotte Journal, that Mr. McFarland, the enterprising contractor for carrying the mail between this place and Lincolnton, is taking measures to secure a mail three times a week instead of twice as at present. We cheerfully add our testimony to that of the Journal, of the growing importance of this route, both to Fayetteville and to an extensive and rich back country; and heartily wish success to Mr. McFarland's plan.

An Imposter.—One of those travelling beggars, so many of whom have lately visited this place, with the old story of shipwreck and loss of their all, and having the praiseworthy object in view, to raise enough money to bring their distressed families to this country, was detected a few days ago in Georgetown, S. C. and found it convenient to abridge his stay in that town. He is the one with the certificate (doubtless forged) of Hutton & Co. London, and called himself Tobiersky.

The Message of the President is by far the most satisfactory one that has emanated from the present Executive. It is on all points but one, clear and explicit, and is free from the egotistical character of some of his former Messages, and the assumptions of authority of others. The one subject alluded to, upon which the Message is not sufficiently explicit, is the state of things in South Carolina, and the steps necessary to be taken to counteract the edict of Nullification, and if necessary, to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the Union. There is a feeling of disappointment, that so little is said on that subject, whilst its importance was thought, on all hands, to demand a full and unreserved expression of the views of the Executive. It may be, however, that the President looks to the immediate adoption by Congress of his recommendation of a reduction of the Tariff, (to which we refer with very great pleasure,) for a settlement of all differences, and a complete restoration of good feeling between the South and the North. Most earnestly do we hope that his patriotic recommendation may prevail; for upon its success, it is our solemn conviction, depends the Union of the States. South Carolina will no longer submit to a Tariff of protection; and it is the opinion of very many warm friends of the Union in the other Southern States, even in North Carolina, that there may be found a limit to the patience of the whole South. Now is the time, therefore, for the Tariff States to make concessions, to adopt the President's patriotic and wise counsel, or see the Union dissolved. It will be seen that he recommends, that "protection should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles essential to the national independence and safety in time of war;" and that the revenue be reduced to the wants of the government, and the protection to Manufactures gradually reduced, as soon as it can be done with a proper regard to the safety of the large capital invested in establishments of domestic industry. Such is the influence of the Executive, and the devotion of his party, that we have strong hopes of the success of these views.

The renewed attack upon the Bank of the United States, shows the inveteracy and the vindictiveness of his opposition to that invaluable institution. There can no longer be a shadow of doubt, that the days of the present Bank are numbered. Its charter will expire on the 3d of March 1835, and there can be no further hope of its renewal during this Administration. But can it be possible that the President really believes the public deposites to be in danger? Can he believe that the Bank has sunk *the whole* of its capital stock, and is now squandering the Government deposites? His remarks appear to mean this or nothing. And the utter impossibility of believing such a state of things to exist, will be understood, when it is recollected, that every debt of the Bank must be paid before the stockholders can have the amount of their shares returned to them; and therefore to believe that the government deposites are in danger, we must entertain the incredible notion, that the *thirty five millions* of capital stock have been totally lost by the Bank! Will the people believe it? Impossible!

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, thirty-two Senators appeared and took their seats—among them, Messrs. Brown and Mangum. The Vice President not having arrived, and Mr. Tazewell, President *pro tem.*, having resigned, Mr. White of Tenn. was, on the fifth balloting, elected President. His principal competitor was Mr. Tyler, of Va., who received 14 votes on the last balloting. Previous to the balloting, Mr. Poindexter of Miss. declined being a candidate.

The usual notices having been given to the President of the U. S. and to the other House, of the organization of the Senate, Messrs. Grundy and Frelinghuysen were appointed to join a Committee of the other House, to wait on the President and inform him of their readiness to proceed to business.

In the House of Representatives, 165 members appeared and took their seats. Of the North Carolina Delegation, Messrs. Barringer, Bethune, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay, Rencher, W. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, and Speight, were present; and Messrs. Carson, Branch, and Williams absent.

Resolutions of respect for the memory of Mr. Doddridge of Va., who died a few days before the commencement of the session, were proposed by Mr. Mercer, and adopted.

Mr. Speight of N. C., and Mr. Johnson of Ken. were appointed on the part of this House the committee to wait on the President.

On Tuesday, the President's Message was received and read, and by the Senate 5000 copies, and by the House 10000 copies ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, nothing was done in either House. Mr. Williams, of N. C. and several other members, appeared and took their seats.

On Thursday, the President returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill of last session, entitled, "An act providing for the final settlement of the claims of States for interest on advances to the U. S. during the late war." His reason for not approving it, is, that it departs from the principles on which accounts have heretofore been settled.

After some minor business, the Senate went into secret session, and then adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Reps. a message was received from the President, returning to the House, with his reasons for refusing to sign it, the bill which passed this House at the last session, entitled "An act for the improvement of certain harbours, and the navigation of certain rivers."

Three ineffectual ballotings were had for a Sergeant-at-Arms. There were 28 candidates.

The House adjourned to Monday.

A few days before Congress met, U. S. Bank Stock fell suddenly in New York from $115 to $110. At the moment, this could not be accounted for, but it is now confidently stated, that it was owing to some person or persons being favored beforehand with a knowledge of what the Message would contain on that subject. On the receipt of the Message, nearly two millions of the stock were sold at $104½ to $105.

South Carolina.—The Legislature is diligently engaged in maturing such measures of 'defence' as were recommended by Gov. Hamilton. Bills have been reported—To procure the removal of the U. S. troops from the State Citadel in Charleston—To carry into effect, in part, the Ordinance of the Convention—and, To provide for the security and protection of the people of South Carolina. The second bill provides a remedy for all cases in which duties on importations may be demanded; securing the importer against every mode of collection. The third bill provides, "that in case the government of the U. S. shall, by the employment of Naval or Military force, attempt to coerce the State of S. Carolina into submission to the acts of Congress," "the Governor is hereby authorised and empowered to resist the same; and in order to render such resistance effectual, to order into service the whole military force of the State, or so much as he may deem necessary." The Governor to issue his proclamation for volunteers, whenever necessary; to divide the militia who do not volunteer, into four classes, to be called into actual service when necessary, and to include every man and boy in the State, from 60 years old down to 16. The Governor to purchase 10,000 stand of small arms, cannon, cannon ball, powder, lead, &c. "In short," as the Camden Journal observes, "matters seem to be going on in a mighty "peaceable" sort of way!"

Reform.—The President has removed from his office in the Charleston Custom House, his old companion in arms, Major Laval. It is not long since the President put him in office, because, being one of the State Rights party, the Union party had turned him out of an office. He will doubtless be provided for in the new South Carolina army.

Army Movements.—We noticed some time since that two companies of U. S. Troops had been ordered from Fortress Monroe to the Harbour of Charleston, S. Carolina. We now learn that five additional Companies of Artillery and two Companies of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, have been ordered to the same place.—*N. Y. Cour.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Fall Term, 1832.

We the Grand Jurors for the County aforesaid, deprecating, as we do, the proceedings of the dominant party in our sister State, South Carolina, with regard to "Nullification," and viewing it as calculated (if persevered in) to bring about the most disastrous results, offer as the sense of our body, and as we believe of a large majority of the citizens of our State, the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard the Union of these United States as the only ark of our Political safety as a Nation.

Resolved, That we view with the deepest concern, the hostile attitude assumed by the Legislature of South Carolina, at their recent session, against the General Government of the United States.

Resolved, That while we view the Tariff System as burthensome upon the Southern States, we still have confidence that something will be done at the present session of Congress, which will in a measure mitigate that burthen.

Resolved, That at this eventful period, it becomes all good citizens and patriots, and especially those of the Southern States, to rally around the standard of the Constitution of our United States, and shield it from the blow about to be aimed at it.

Resolved, That the proceedings, expressive of the sense of this body, be published in the Carolina Observer and the North Carolina Journal of Fayetteville, and in other Newspapers printed in North Carolina.

WILLIAM LOCKE, Foreman,

James Hodges, James McLean, Joseph Bunn, James R. Gee, Daniel Graham, Jr., Jesse Ellis, Alvin Jones, James Thagard, Nathaniel Giles, Duncan Colquhoun, Lewis Robeson, Alexander McLauchlin, William Nunnery, John McLeod.

We learn that Col. James G. Wilkins, declines (on account of ill health) the appointment tendered him by the Governor of Mississippi, of a Senator of the U. States.

From the National Intelligencer of December 7.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress. A brief glance at it enables us to present the following synopsis of its contents.

The Revenue, from the 1st January, 1832, to the 1st January, 1833, actual and estimated, is stated at $31,752,659 51—making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, an aggregate of $36,255,573 96.

The Expenditures, actual and estimated, for the same period, are stated at $34,611,466 50, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1833, (including the Danish indemnity) of $1,644,107 73. [This balance includes the *unavailable* funds in the Treasury, heretofore estimated at $1,400,000.]

On the 1st January, 1833, the whole public debt will have been reduced to $7,000,698 83, which, set off against the seven millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, may also be considered as effectually extinguished, so as to leave the Nation free of debt.

The Imports for the year ending the 30th day of September last, are estimated at $100,652,677; and the Exports for the same period at $87,037,943, of which $63,074,815 were of domestic, and $23,963,128 of foreign articles.

The Receipts during the year 1833 are estimated at $24,000,000, and the Expenditures for the same period for all objects other than the Public Debt, at $17,638,577 35, to which must be added the amount of the Danish indemnity, ($694,000,) which will be payable within the year. The annual Revenue for some years to come, under the Revenue law of the last session, is estimated at $21,000,000, and the annual expenditure at $15,000,000, leaving an estimated annual surplus in the Treasury, says the Report, of $6,000,000, to which amount a reduction of the Revenue is strongly recommended, either by a diminution of duties on imports, or "partly by a relinquishment of the Public Lands as a source of Revenue," as suggested in the last Annual Report.

This recommendation is followed by an argument, of considerable length, marked by the known ability of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, to shew the inexpediency of continuing duties laid for the protection of domestic industry, &c. beyond the point of protection, the perusal of which will be made acceptable to our readers as soon as we can obtain for them a copy of the whole report.

This document concludes with an arraignment of the Bank of the United States; and, as if to place beyond doubt, that he would surprize us more by his Report of this year than he did by that of last year, the Secretary winds up his Report by declaring that the arrangement made by the Bank for paying off the three per cents. the extensive transactions of the Bank, (the importance and advantages of which he so much commended last year) and the disclosures during the investigation by the Committee of the House of Representatives of the last session! together with the near approach of the term of the charter!! have tended to impair public confidence in the Bank!!! and have suggested an inquiry into the security of the Bank, as the depository of the public funds!!!!"

Oh, Mr. McLane! Mr. McLane!

MARRIED,

In Randolph County, on the 29th ult., Mr. JAS. M. A. DRAKE, of Ashboro', to Miss ELIZA BELFOUR.

DIED,

In Bladen County, on the 28th ult., Mr. DANIEL TAYLOR, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, in the 82d year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Thursday last, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, freighted with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. for this place and the interior, to Mess. J. M. Dobbin, J. Kyle, E. J. Hale, P. Dailey, Rev. H. A. Rowland, J. McArn, Willkings & Co. J. C. Latta, Rev. Reid, D. McRae, Wm. Cook, Gardner & McKethan. John Murphey, Salisbury, Murphey & Taylor, Mocksville; E. Mitchell, Chapel Hill; J. Dowthit, Clemmonsville; P. Clingman, Huntsville; Clingman & Wright, Rockford; Underwood, Marsh & Co. Haywood; Banner & Jones; D. H. Cress, Salisbury; J. Parker, Greensborough; J. Phifer, Concord; R Webb, Wake County; A. Lindsay, Deep River; N. Hunt, Jamestown.

DEPARTED, on Friday last, Steamer J Walker.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVED, up to Dec. 10.

Dec. 7. Ship Columbia, Gotier, from Porto Rico.
Brig Rising States, Cady, from Havanna.
8. Brig Franklin, Buller, from New York.
Brig Councillor, Ellis, from St. Domingo.
Schr. Pelican, Given, from Philadelphia.
Schr. Susan, Brown, from Philadelphia.
Brig Dante, Higgins, from Boston.
Brig Abby-M, Ingersoll, from Ponce, (P. R.)
Brig Syphax, Cobb, from Havanna.
10. British Brig Mary Wemyss, Murry, Liverpool.
Schr. Active, Girts, from Porto Rico.
Brig New York, Savory from New York.

CLEARED,

Dec. 5. Brig Patriot, Freeman, for St. Vincents.
7. Brig Mentos, Newland, for Port-au-Prince.
Schr. Ward, Perry, for Havanna.
Brig Pandom, Brownrigg, for Havanna.
Brig New England, Church, Matanzas.

Notice to Travellers,

FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

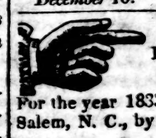
This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 10tf.



NOTICE.

For sale, the Farmer's and Planter's

ALMANAC,

For the year 1833—calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., by the gross or dozen.

YARBROUGH & RAY.

December 10, 1832. 30 4w.

POSTSCRIPT.

Editor's Correspondence.

Raleigh, Monday night Dec. 10.

The Legislature drags its slow length along. It has been in session three weeks to day, and but one public bill has been passed. Business begins to crowd in, and from now to the end of the chapter we shall have stirring times.

In the House of Commons this morning, an animated debate incidentally took place, in which the doctrine of Nullification was discussed. Gov Swain communicated the Ordinance and Addresses from South Carolina, they having been sent to him with a request from the Executive of that State that he would lay them before the Legislature. The debate took place on various motions for reference and to print. More than one gentleman defended Nullification as a "glorious doctrine," but you may rest assured, that before the Legislature adjourns it will speak emphatically on that subject, and re-echo the universal sentiment of the State. The communication and documents were finally referred to a joint select committee.

Mr. Spaight introduced a bill to-day, to abolish the present Supreme Court and revive the old Conference System. Much to my astonishment, I find it has many advocates, and doubts are seriously entertained whether it may not succeed.

A bill has passed the Senate and is now before the Commons, to relieve the Quakers from the alternative of bearing arms or paying a tax. Although its provisions have never been strictly enforced, it has had the effect of banishing from the State some of our most valuable citizens.

The bill giving the election of Clerks of Courts to the people, has passed both houses & become a law.

No nominations have yet been made for a Judge to supply Gov. Swain's place. Indeed, if the prospect of the passage of Mr. Spaight's bill is as flattering as asserted by its friends, it will obviate the necessity of an election.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of *Elisha Stedman*, deceased, hereby requests all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JNO. OWEN.

December 7th, 1832.

Notice.

VERY VALUABLE

Real and Personal Property

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Elisha Stedman, deceased, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 10th of January, and if necessary, on the following days, the whole of the Real and Personal Property of which he died possessed—or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts of the deceased, consisting of the following articles:

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of the usual articles of a well furnished house, such as Bedsteads, Beds & Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, &c., and some of them of the first quality and newest fashion—an elegant Tea Set of Silver, with China and Crockery Ware—Beaureaus and Book Cases—with a valuable Library of Books, &c. &c.

Also, Twelve very likely Negroes, among them a valuable young Carpenter, and several house servants. The Negroes are, all but *one*, young and valuable, and of both sexes.

The Real Estate consists of the following Lots in the Town of Fayetteville, and Lands in the County of Cumberland, to-wit:

One Lot, containing two Tenements on Person street, at present occupied by John M. Stedman and George McNeill, with large and commodious Warehouses, Cotton Sheds, &c.

Two brick Tenements (Liberty Point) occupied by Chas. T. Haigh and Wm. Locke.

One Dwelling House and Lot, on Cool Spring street, well known as the residence of the deceased for many years.

One Dwelling House and Lot, on Person street, at present in the occupancy of Wm. L. Hawley.

One Lot, opposite the late residence of the deceased and extending from Adam to Person street, susceptible of an advantageous division. On this Lot is a large Warehouse, Garden, &c.

One Lot, on Cool Spring and Adam streets, on which is a Stable and Barn.

One large Lot, on Adam street, near the residence of Samuel T. Hawley.

One small Lot, on alley, back of the Flour Warehouse.

2,000 acres of Land, in the County of Cumberland, lying on Beaver Creek, about 6 miles from Fayetteville, containing one of the most valuable Mill Seats in this section of the State. A Mill and Dam has been erected on it at great expense, and worked but for a short time, so that there is an almost inexhaustible supply of Timber, and its being so near the town of Fayetteville, must add greatly to its value.

The Real Estate here offered for sale, is believed to comprehend the most desirable situations in Fayetteville, whether it be for Private Residence or for commercial operations, and so favorable an opportunity to procure such, seldom occurs.

Terms of Sale.—For the personal property, six months credit, with bond and approved security. For the real estate, two years credit will be given—bond and approved security, with a mortgage on the premises, *will* be required.

Persons disposed to examine any part of the estate before the day of sale, are referred to John M. Stedman.

JNO. OWEN, *Ex'r.*

December 7, 1832. 10ts.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

10 Hhds. Molasses,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 doz. Champaign,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 casks fresh Lime—for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 10. 10tf.

20 Bbls. prime *IRISH POTATOES*, for sale by the barrel or at retail, by

W. L. HAWLEY.

December 10.—10-*tf.* *Person street.*

For Sale,

THE *LOT*, corner of Old street, where formerly stood Mrs. Perry's brick house, the stone foundations of which are still standing. The Lot is 84 by 76 feet, and will be sold with or without the loose Brick and Stones which are there.

A piece of Ground in a less mercantile and public situation of this town would be taken in part payment. For terms, apply to Mrs. Perry.

Fayetteville, December 10, 1832. 10-3t

The next Presidency.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, formally announces Judge McLean and Mr. Van Buren, as candidates for the next Presidency. We may now consider them as such.—*U. S. Tel.*

Lottery Fraud.—We learn by private advices from Milledgeville that the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Shadrach Bogan of Gwinett county, one of the Commissioners of the Land Lottery, have preferred articles of impeachment against him before the Senate for high crimes, misdemeanor and forgery. The President was immediately instructed by the Senate to issue his warrant for his arrest by the Messenger, which was promptly done, and his trial ordered for Saturday last. One of the tracts drawn by him is Ridge's residence, said to be valued at 40,000 dollars.—*Savannah Georg.*

...ks the general remarks on some of the trans-...of our Navy, presented in the view which has ...ken of our foreign relations, I seize this oc-...to invite your notice to the increased protec-...which it has afforded to our commerce and citi-...on distant seas, without any augmentation of ...ce in commission. In the gradual improve-...of its pecuniary concerns, in the constant pro-...the collection of materials suitable for use ...future emergencies, and in the construction ...ls and the buildings necessary to their pre-...and repair, the present state of this branch ...ice exhibits the fruits of that vigilance and ...which are so indispensable to its efficacy. Va-...suggestions contained in the annexed re-...as well as others heretofore submitted to Con-...are worthy of your attention; but none more ...urging the renewal, for another term of six ...of the general appropriation for the gradual ...ement of the Navy.

...the accompanying report of the Postmaster ...al, you will also perceive that that Department ...es to extend its usefulness without impairing ...ources, or lessening the accommodations which ...ks in the secure and rapid transportation of ...ail.

...beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the ...heretofore expressed in relation to the mode of ...ting the President and Vice President of the U. ...s, and to those respecting the tenure of office ...ally. Still impressed with the justness of those ...and with the belief that the modification sug-...ed on those subjects, if adopted, will contribute ...the prosperity and harmony of the country, I ear-...recommend them to your consideration at this ...

...have heretofore pointed out defects in the law ...ishing official frauds, especially within the ...ict of Columbia. It has been found almost im-...ible to bring notorious culprits to punishment, ...according to a decision of the Court for this Dis-...a prosecution is barred by a lapse of two years ...the fraud has been committed. It may happen ...as it has already happened, that during the ...two years, all the evidences of the fraud may ...the possession of the culprit himself. Howev-...proper the limitation may be, in relation to private ...ons, it would seem it ought not to commence ...ing in favor of public officers until they go out ...ice.

The Judiciary System of the U. States remains ...erfect. Of the nine western and south-western ..., three only enjoy the benefits of a Circuit ..., Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are embra-...the general system; but Indiana, Illinois, Mis-..., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have only ...rict Courts. If the existing system be a good one, ...should it not be extended? If it be a bad one, ...is it suffered to exist? The new States were ...mised equal rights and privileges when they came ...the Union, and such are the guarantees of the ...stitution. Nothing can be more obvious than ...obligation of the General Government to place ...the States on the same footing, in relation to the ...inistration of justice, and I trust this duty will be ...glected no longer.

...On many of the subjects to which your at-...ntion is invited in this communication, it is a ...source of gratification to reflect that the steps ...have now adopted, are uninfluenced by the ...barrassments entailed upon the country by ...e wars through which it has passed. In re-...ard to most of our great interests, we may ...consider ourselves as just starting in our ca-...r, and, after a salutary experience, about ...fix upon a permanent basis the policy best ...calculated to promote the happiness of the peo-...ple and facilitate their progress towards the ...most complete enjoyment of civil liberty. On ...occasion so interesting and important in our ...history, and of such anxious concern to the ...friends of freedom throughout the world, it is ...our imperious duty to lay aside all selfish and ...local considerations, and be guided by a lofty ...spirit of devotion to the great principles on ...which our institutions are founded.

That this Government may be so administered as to preserve its efficiency in promoting ...and securing these general objects should be ...the only aim of our ambition; and we cannot ...therefore, too carefully examine its structure, ...in order that we may not mistake its powers, ...assume those which the people have reserv-...ed to themselves, or have preferred to assign ...to other agents. We should bear constantly ...in mind the fact that the considerations which ...induced the framers of the Constitution to ...withhold from the General Government the ...power to regulate the great mass of the busi-...ness and concerns of the people, have been ...fully justified by experience; and that it can-...not now be doubted that the genius of all our ...institutions prescribes simplicity and economy ...as the characteristics of the reform which is ...now to be effected in the present and future ex-...ecution of the functions bestowed upon us by ...the Constitution.

Limited to a general superintending power ...to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to ...prescribe laws on a few subjects of general in-...terest, not calculated to restrict human liber-...ty, but to enforce human rights, this Govern-...ment will find its strength and its glory in the ...faithful discharge of these plain and simple ...duties. Relieved by its protecting shield from ...the fear and apprehension of oppression, the ...free enterprize of our citizens, aided by the ...State sovereignties, will work out improve-...ments and ameliorations which cannot fail to ...demonstrate that the great truth, that the peo-...ple can govern themselves, is not only realized ...in our example, but that it is done by a ma-...chinery in Government so simple and econom-...ical as scarcely to be felt. That the Almigh-...ty Ruler of the universe may so direct our de-...liberations, and overrule our acts, as to make ...us instrumental in securing a result so dear to ...mankind, is my most earnest and sincere pray-...er.

ANDREW JACKSON.

December 4, 1832.

New Watches, Jewelry, &c.

J. CAMPBELL,

HAS just received and offers for sale, at his Old Stand, a few doors West of the Market Square, a new and handsome assortment of

WATCHES,

AND

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE, FINE CUTLERY, MILITARY GOODS, MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FINE PAINTS, PERFUMERY, &c. together with almost every article usually found in establishments of the kind.

Fayetteville, Dec. 4. 9-*tf.*

☞Clock and Watch repairing and other work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM BELLANGEE,
Dentist,

VERY respectfully tenders his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity—he will perform all the operations of his profession—will set Porcelain or any other Artificial Teeth, from one to a full set.

Room at the Planter's Hotel.

☞Ladies waited on at their residence.

Fayetteville, Dec. 4. 9tf.

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

For Sale,

A NEAT family CARRIAGE and Pannel GIG.—*Also,* BAROUCHES. Stick GIGS, light WAGONS, &c. GARDNER & McKETHAN,

COACH MAKERS.

Fayetteville, December 4, 1832. 9tf.

NOTICE.

MY wife CATHARINE having left my bed and board, I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting

HENRY FORT.

December 3, 1832. 9-3wpd.

☞To the Public.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against giving the above advertisement any notice or credit, as it is the effect of a boisterous mind and disappointed avarice. The public officers, patrollers, and others, who feel an interest in doing public good, are requested to be careful about locking and diligent in searching Kitchens and other out houses, as it may be possible they may discover the subscriber to the above advertisement safely lodged in some such place.

CATHARINE FORT.

December 4th, 1832. 9-3wpd.

NOTICE.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:

5 hhds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some large Pots and Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c.

JONES FULLER.

Nov. 27, 1832. 8-tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

DUNCAN THOMPSON,

FACTOR AND FORWARDING AGENT,

AT his old and well known STAND, two doors north of the Market House will be happy to attend to the orders of his old friends and customers, and of such new ones as may think proper to favour him with their business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1832. §800-tf.§

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SHOES AND BOOTS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment.

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25 99tf.

CHEAP
AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c , which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store

Oct. 8 1-tf

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines, And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests and canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and quarter casks, warranted pure as imported.
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard, fresh,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do,
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Salt in Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing from 9 to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass,
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders' *best* Chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832 §94-tf.§

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON,

Offer for Sale,

8,000 Bushels Turk's Island **SALT,**
400 hhds. Martinique Molasses,
20 hhds. Sugar,
20 hhds. N. E. Rum,
50 bbls. Whiskey, and
20 bbls. Gin,

September 26, 1832. §800-tf.§

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

GROCERIES, For Sale.

15 HHDS. prime Muscovado Sugars,
15 do. New Orleans Sugar,
16 bbls. single and double refined Loaf Sugar,
2 boxes White Havana do.
60 bags Porto Rico, and Rio Coffee,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Sewing & Seine Twine,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia and Nutmegs,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, in 6lb catty boxes,
Imperial & Gunpowder do. in 2lb cannisters,
1200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do.
6 casks Cheese,
N. Orleans Molasses, in hhds. and barrels,
10 Hhds. W I. do.
75 kegs Nails,
Dupont's Powder, Shot and bar Lead,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
Epsom & Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Brimstone,
Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Red Lead, Span. Brown, Spanish White, Putty, Pearl Ash,
60 kegs White Lead,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
20 crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.

C. T. HAIGH.

October 9. 1832. 1-tf.

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,
A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
150 sides sole Leather,
28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

November 13. §6-tf.§

CANDLES.

FAYETTEVILLE mould *CANDLES,* sold only by W. S. LATTA.

November 26, 1832. 8-4w.

APPLES.

JUST received by Steam Boat John Walker, a few barrels New York PIPPINS, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 26. 8tf.

JACKSON *HOTEL.*
Liberty Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. §8-tf.§

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

B. GARDNER has taken a Room in the Brick Row, one door west of Mr. Ray's, where those who may wish his services are respectfully invited to call. Specimens of his Painting may be seen at the Store of Mr. P Dailey.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 8tf.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offers for sale at his *HARDWARE STORE,* on Hay street, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel, the most complete Stock of Goods in that line of business ever offered in this market. Also, an assortment of

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hatter's Materials,
Coach and Gig Trimmings,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Carpenter's Tools,
Pots, Ovens, Spiders & other castings,
Freeborn Ploughs, & Plough Points,
Bar Iron and Steel,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Groceries, &c.
A handsome assortment of Saddlery.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

18 *Dozen Rush bottom and Windsor Chairs.*

JAMES BAKER.

November 26. 8 4w

DRAKE & ATKINS,

HAVE just received in addition to, and offer for sale with their former Stock,

8 Tons Swedes and English Iron and Steel,
50 kegs Nails and Brads, 4d. to 20d.
20 bags prime green Coffee,
4 ditto Pepper and Spice,
5 hhds. and 10 bbls. bright Porto Rico Sugar,
100 pr. full 6¼ feet heavy Trace Chains,
40 do. common ditto.
Liverpool Salt in bulk, and Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

On Hand, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE:

Forming a variety too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at a small advance, either for cash or country produce.

D. & A.

Brick Row, Haymount.

N. B —A few hundred pounds Buck Wheat Flour.

November 20, 1832. 7-4w.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1 800-tf

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Marlborough Academies wish to employ a Teacher to take charge of the

MALE ACADEMY,

for the ensuing year, and will receive proposals for the same, until the 10th of December next. Persons wishing to be employed, will be required to produce satisfactory testimonials of their moral character, and capability to teach the Latin and Greek languages, together with all the branches of English Sciences and Mathematics, necessary to entering the Junior Class of the South Carolina College.

Also, a Tutoress to take charge of the

FEMALE ACADEMY,

on the first Monday in March next, for the remainder of the year, who will be required to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. Proposals for the same will be received until the 5th of January next

All communications relating to either of the said Institutions, and directed to the subscriber, at Marlborough Court House, on or before the above stated times, will be promptly attended to.

THOS. COOK, Sec'y.

Nov. 7th, 1832. 7-4w.

CHERAW ACADEMIES.

THE Trustees take pleasure in announcing the very prosperous State of the above Institutions.—With a continuing increase of numbers, they have been enabled to add all the comforts, and advantages necessary to a complete Academical course.

The following are the rates of Tuition:

FEMALE ACADEMY,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF MR. CRANMORE WALLACE AND LADY.

Latin, Mathematics, Drawing, &c.	$8 00
Common English studies,	6 00
Reading and writing,	5 00

MALE ACADEMY,

MESSRS. INGLIS AND DUBOSE.

Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c.	$8 00
English studies,	6 00
Reading and writing,	5 00

French.

In this department, a gentleman of great accomplishment as a French Scholar is expected to take charge.

Music.

Mons. *Victor LaTaste,* has been engaged and will instruct upon the Piano, Guitar and Flute.

Piano, per quarter,	$15
Guitar,	15
Flute,	10

This gentleman, the trustees feel confident, will give every satisfaction as a teacher of these instruments.

P. PHILLIPS,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

November 1, 1832. §7-4w.§

JOHN R. McCORMAC,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his former stand on the north side of Person street, directly opposite the old Cape Fear Bank, from New York, a **STOCK OF GOODS** which embraces almost every article that can be found in any of the stores of this place. The following articles compose a small part of them:

Blue, black, brown & invisible green cloth. Bl'k, brown, blue and steel col'd Cassimeres & Sattinetts. Brown, rose and fancy edged Blankets. A large assortment of cotton Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached. Silk of every color, plain and figured. Ladies and gentlemen's Gloves of every description. Red, brown and yellow Pongee, Flag & Silk Handkerchiefs. Cotton & Silk Velvet. Changeable do., for Ladies' Bonnets. Black Lace Veils. Fig'd and plain white gauze do. Merino Shawls & Thibets. Yellow, red and white Flannel. Super scarlet do. Cotton do. Linen fold Cotton shirting. Irish Linen. Do. Linen Cambric. Shell and horn side and tuck Combs, plain and carved. A large assortment of Calico, some very splendid patterns. Birds eye and Russia Diapers. Plain and fig'd Swiss Jaconet, book, and mull Muslins. White, black & pink col'd Cambrics Bobbinett and Thread Lace Edging and Insertions. Best Italian Sewing Silk. Ribbons. Belts. Dunstable Bonnets and Trimming. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. Satin and Beaver Hats. Boys' Caps. Cotton Bagging, Rope and Twine. Table Knives. Pocket do. Shoe do. Razors and Scissors, (some of a very superior quality.) Pad, Stock, Trunk, and Gun Locks. Coffee Mills. Brass handle Shovel and Tongs. Looking Glasses. Drawing Knives. Trace Chains, and Halter do. Frying Pans. Steelyards, and Axes.

1000 *Pair of Shoes,*

Having amongst them a great variety of fashions and qualities, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, and Children; and also, Negro Shoes.

10 hhds Sugar, 8 of Molasses. 50 bags of Coffee. Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Sulphur, Soap, Shot, Powder, Lead, &c. &c. All which he will sell low for cash, or country produce.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their

Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,

Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c.

Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5-4 and 6-4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico } SUGARS,
20 bbls. loaf and lump }
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ½ chests Imperial }
14 ¼ do. Gunpowder and Hyson } TEAS,
165 bags prime green }
20 bbls. do do. } COFFEE,
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6*tf.*

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

SHOES, &c.

50 Cases now landing, consisting of a general assortment fresh from the manufactories, suitable for the country trade.

—ALSO—

200 Reams Wrapping Paper.

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

NEW GOODS,
NOTT & STARR,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, the following articles, viz:—

18 Hhds. SUGAR,
50 bags Coffee,
5 do Pepper and Spice,
3 do Race Ginger,
7 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
200 kegs Nails and Brads,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Hoop and Sheet Iron,
English and American Blistered Steel,
German and Cast Steel,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
50 pieces Heavy Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Rope,
120 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
16 doz. Ward's Cast Steel Axes,
25 do Coffee Mills,
25 boxes Roram and Fur Hats,
3 do Wool do,
12 bbls. Copperas,
4 do Epsom and Glauber Salts,
2 ceroons Indigo,
60 bags Shot,
1000 lbs Lead,
40 kegs Dupont's Powder,
75 reams writing and letter Paper,
100 do wrapping do,
1500 lbs. Cotton Yarn No. 4 to 13,
40 cases Shoes, assorted,

Together with a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Castings,

Patent Medicines, School Books,

Which will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. [6-6w.]

Thirty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and delivering in Fayetteville Jail, my Negro man

SIMON,

Known as SIMON BLUE, who absconded on Tuesday, the 19th of July last, without any provocation. It is supposed, he is lurking about Mr. Daniel Millan's, who owns his wife, and lives about 14 miles South-west of this place. SIMON is about 40 years old, six feet high, with a very long foot; has relations, (the property of Mr. Wilkison Robeson, Robeson county, and Mr. Kelly's, in Moore county, which places he may probably visit.

H CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, N C. Nov. 13. 6-3m

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832 99-tf.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age has since acknowledged that his name is DEMP and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville. Nov 13. 6*tf*

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planters Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Sirup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder
Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DAILEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832 2-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1832.

WILLIAM ALLEN, *vs.* JOHN B. BILLINGSLEY. } *Original Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John B. Billingsley, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer,* that unless the said John B. Billingsley come forward, replevy, plead to issue or demur, at our next Court to be held for Anson County, at the C. House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, judgment final will be taken against him, and the amount of the Plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishees. Witness, *William Dismukes,* Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday of October, 1832.

W. DISMUKES, *Clerk.*

(8.6w.—price adv. $2 10.)

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 6*th,* 1832.